



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

## The Medical Officer of Health

TO THE

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

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1945

Chairman of the Council                    ..                    ..                    ..                    Mrs. P. M. BROWN, J.P.  
Chairman of the Health Committee                    ...                    ...                    A. THOMPSON, Esq.  
Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee                    Mrs. C. MOORE.

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### **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.**

Medical Officer of Health (Part time)—

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer to Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics—

J. R. HUNTER, M.B., Ch.B.

Medical Officers to Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics—

M. I. GIBSON, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

H. T. TATE, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.O.G., M.M.S.A.

Obstetric Consultant—

H. J. MALKIN, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.C.O.G.

Consultants under Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations—

H. J. MALKIN, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.C.O.G.

M. GLEN BOTT, M.B., B.S. (London).

Health Visitors—

Miss E. A. CHAMBERS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss E. JEFFRIES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

J. T. UNWIN, F.S.I.A., M.R.San.I., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors—

D. E. JACOB, M.S.I.A., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert.

N. J. COLBORNE, M.S.I.A., R.S.I., Meat I. Cert.

Clerks—

Miss M. SEVERN,

Miss D. WHITEHEAD.

# ANNUAL REPORT for 1945.



To the Chairman and Members

OF

Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District Council



Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report, which includes the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, for the year 1945.

Infantile Mortality was still higher than it ought to be, though the rate was lower than usual.

Thanks to the hard work of your remaining two Health Visitors, the Welfare Services were well maintained, but, of course, adequate visiting was impossible.

We were glad to welcome back Dr. Tate and Dr. Hunter at the end of the year.

Our efforts to secure the Immunisation of all children against Diphtheria were continued. The notes on p.p. 29 and 30 merit your attention.

Epidemics of Scarlet Fever and Measles were more troublesome than serious.

It must be appreciated that the contents of this report are an account of the Public Health Services under your control, and that there is no official information by which an estimate of the true health of the people can be gauged. From observation and experience, I am convinced that many people showed signs of subnormal health, as a result of one or more of the adverse factors with which we have had to contend during the past few years. This was manifested by a general increase in minor ailments, lassitude and a lowered resistance to illnesses which would normally have been effectively and quickly overcome by the natural vital forces of the body, but which, latterly, caused incapacity and prolonged convalescence. There was a noticeable increase in nervous disorders—many associated with fatigue—and diseases of the skin, apart from industrial dermatitis, were more prevalent. The incidence of mild gastro-enteritis, though rather less than in 1944, was considerably in excess of normal.

You are only too well aware that our most urgent need is the speedy provision of houses. The Schemes approved during the year will make only an insignificant contribution towards the solution of the problem.

The tasks ahead are, perhaps, greater than ever before, but they must be attacked with a persistent determination, if the people are to enjoy the benefits of a healthy environment.

Your obedient Servant,

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.



Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The attached report contains statistics of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1945. The figures undoubtedly show a reasonable amount of work completed and a fair amount of repair work to houses carried out. It would, however, be most unfortunate if they conveyed to anyone the impression that there was any substantial improvement in conditions.

Sanitary and Housing conditions in the district have always been deplorable and the excuse for further neglect which has existed during the past seven years have made the position little short of impossible. The houses which before the war were included in confirmed or proposed Clearance Areas are in many cases now structurally dangerous, a considerable number of additional houses have so deteriorated that it will now be necessary to apply clearance area procedure to them. The modernisation of the hundreds of houses lacking reasonable facilities is work to which attention will have to be directed when circumstances permit. The general acceptance to-day of the idea that a fit house should have facilities for hot and cold water over the sink and a bath is no more remarkable than the acceptance by the Government in 1907 of the principle that pail closets were out of date and that every house should be provided with a sink.

The inspection and improvement of food preparing premises in the district and improvement in facilities for, and methods of, distribution of food are matters of urgency.

I acknowledge your continued support, also that of the Medical Officer of Health, also the co-operation of the Health Department Staff and other Departments.

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES T. UNWIN, F.S.I.A., M.R.San.I.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## SECTION A.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (in Acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,506
Population (estimated mid-year)			..	..	..	..	..	..	36,760
Number of Inhabited Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,789
Rateable Value (31st March)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£169,566
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (Gross)				..	..	..	..	..	£706

### Vital Statistics.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Live Births—Legitimate .. .. .	672	352	320
Illegitimate .. .. .	49	20	29
Still Births—Legitimate .. .. .	13	7	6
Illegitimate .. .. .	6	5	1
Deaths .. .. .	377	209	168
Birth Rate (per 1,000 Population)—Legitimate ..	18.3		Total.
Illegitimate ..	1.3		19.6
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 births live and still) .. .. .	..	..	25.7
Death Rate (per 1,000 Population) .. .. .	..	..	10.3
Legitimate Rate (per 1,000 legitimate births live and still)		..	18.9
Illegitimate Rate (per 1,000 illegitimate births live and still)		..	109.1

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
Puerperal Sepsis .. .. .	0	0
Other Puerperal Causes .. ..	1	1.4
	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 1.4

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births .. .. .	53
Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Births .. .. .	56.5
Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births .. .. .	Nil.

Special Death Rates per 1,000 Population:—

Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5
Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.08
Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			..	..	..	..	0.05

Chief Causes of Death	No. of Deaths.
Heart Disease .. .. .	80
Cancer .. .. .	56
Intra-cranial vascular disease .. .. .	42
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary .. .. .	27
Non-Pulmonary .. .. .	3
Bronchitis .. .. .	26
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	13

### Births.

The birth-rate fell for the first time since 1939. The illegitimate rate reached the highest level recorded. The still birth rate rose a little, but was still well below the average for the District, though very high in illegitimate infants.

### Death of Infants under One Year.

The Infantile Mortality, always too high, fell to 53, but this figure compares very unfavourably with 49 for the Nottinghamshire Urban Districts and 46 for England and Wales.

The chief cause of death was, as usual, prematurity. No fewer than 21 of the 38 infants who died under one year of age were premature babies, though the actual cause of death was not attributed to premature birth alone in all cases.

### Survival of Premature Infants.

	Premature Births.		Total
	At Home	In Hospital	
	25	25	50
Died within 1st 24 hours	3	7	10
Died within one month	7*	1	8
Died later than one month	1	2	3
Survived at the end of one month	15	17	32
Survived at the end of 1945	14	15	29

\*4 after admission to hospital.

Note that the 29 still alive at the end of 1945 did not necessarily survive the first year of life. At least two more died after the end of 1945.

The death rate for respiratory infections was the lowest for the past ten years, and deaths from congenital malformation were below the average for the same period.

Registered cause of death.				No. of Deaths.		
(a) Under 14 days.				At home	In Hospital	Total.
Prematurity	..	..	..	5	9	14
Congenital Malformation	..			0	1	1
Atelectasis	..	..	..	0	4	4
Pneumonia	..	..	..	0	1	1
Convulsions	..	..	..	1	0	1
Birth Injury	..	..	..	0	1	1
Deficient Vitality	..	..		1	0	1
				7	16	23

Mothers attended Ante-Natal Clinic	3	12	15
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(b) Over 14 days.

Prematurity .. ..	1	0	1
Congenital Malformation ..	2	1	3
Respiratory Infection ..	4	0	4
Alimentary Infection ..	4	0	4
Septic Throat .. ..	1	0	1
Convulsions .. ..	1	0	1
T.B. Meningitis .. ..	0	1	1
	13	2	15

Mothers attended Ante-Natal Clinic .. .. .	5	1	6
Child attended Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	6	0	6

Two of the mothers had toxæmia of pregnancy, one diabetes, and another, phthisis, to which she later succumbed.

In one instance the birth had been preceded by ante-partum hæmorrhage.

One premature infant was born after induction of labour on account of disproportion.

The father of the infant who died from meningitis, had phthisis.

Infantile mortality rate for chief causes of death:—

		Prematurity	Congenital Malformation.	Bronchitis and Broncho-pneumonia.
1936	.. ..	11.2	8.0	20.9
1937	.. ..	28.3	6.6	21.6
1938	.. ..	16.5	7.5	7.5
1939	.. ..	9.4	4.7	14.1
1940	.. ..	20.4	4.7	12.5
1941	.. ..	15.2	9.1	10.6
1942	.. ..	14.0	12.6	15.4
1943	.. ..	18.4	6.6	18.4
1944	... ..	17.5	11.6	10.5
1945	.. ..	20.8	5.5	6.9



Year	Infantile Mortality in Wards.				Comparative Mortality.		
	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Sutton- in- Ashfield	Urban Districts in Notts.	Smaller Towns England & Wales
1936	56	73	75	74	69	58	55
1937	64	57	61	100	70	63	55
1938	49	38	62	60	51	46	51
1939	55	74	45	49	57	51	40
1940	47	71	33	71	58	60	54
1941	55	55	94	86	67	65	56
1942	68	69	75	50	66	51	46
1943	54	75	79	66	67	48	46
1944	55	76	103	50	68	50	44
1945	41	66	36	67	53	49	43

Infantile Mortality Rates under and over 1 month.					
	Under 1 month				Over 1 month.
1936	..	..	..	26	43
1937	..	..	..	27	43
1938	..	..	..	40	11
1939	..	..	..	31	26
1940	..	..	..	36	22
1941	..	..	..	37	30
1942	..	..	..	36	30
1943	..	..	..	38	29
1944	...	...	...	38	29
1945	..	..	..	32	21

During 1945 the number of deaths under one month was 23, and over one month 15.

The following tables show the number of deaths under one month related to the age of the mother and the number of pregnancies.

Age of Mother			Pregnancy								
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Under 20	..		3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20—29 years	..		8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30—39 years	..		2	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	1
40 years and over			0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
			13	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	1



## INFANT FEEDING

The investigation reported last year was continued. The 234 infants in this series were born between July 1st and December 31st, 1944, and were seen at routine consultations in the Clinics.

The results, in general, agreed with those for the 253 infants born in the first six months of 1944, but they showed a significant increase in artificial feeding in the first two months.

53% of the infants were already artificially fed at the time of their first visit to the Clinic.

Age	Up to 14 days— 14 days	1 Mth.	1 Mth.	2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 Mths.	5 Mths.	6 Mths.
Breast Fed ..	71	50	43	38	34	32	29	28 %
Artificial ..	29	50	57	62	66	68	71	72 %

Analysis of the 72% of cases artificially fed at the end of sixth month. Breast Milk deficient in quantity:—

Lactation not established ..	..	..	..	..	..	7.8	
Milk "went" ..	..	..	..	..	..	20.5	
Insufficient Milk ..	..	..	..	..	..	11.1	
Insufficient Milk (Medical Advice) ..	..	..	..	..	..	12.2	51.6
Deficiency in quality of breast milk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.5
illness of Mother ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.7
Illness of Child ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8
Breast abnormalities ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.8
Inability to suck from breast ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0
Mother did not wish to breast feed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4
Mother in employment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0
Adopted child ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2
							<hr/> 72.0

It will be seen that only 50% of the infants were being breast fed by the time they were one month old, and 28% at the end of six months.

The majority of mothers stated they consumed the special allowance of milk and vitamins during pregnancy and after the confinement. Information supplied by the Ministry of Food (see p. 18) scarcely confirms this so far as vitamin preparations are concerned.

Breast milk was said to be deficient in quantity in 51% of the cases under review. It will be noted that of the total, 31% came to the conclusion that artificial feeding was necessary without having medical advice.

26% of mothers able to breast feed and 28% of those unable to do so had been in employment for varying periods during pregnancy.

Careful inquiry failed to reveal any significant difference between those able, and those who failed, to breast feed. The successful mothers, paid no special attention either to general health or to the care of the breasts. Although the usual reply of the unsuccessful mothers was that the milk "went" when they began to get about, a considerable number of the successful mothers with much heavier household duties found no adverse effect on the secretion of milk.

The facts demonstrate clearly the need for the closest co-operation between Midwives and the Health Visitors, whose first visit should be made not later than the 15th day and preferably earlier. Their combined advice and encouragement might well assist the very considerable number of mothers who come to a premature conclusion that they are unable to breast feed, to feed their infants naturally and effectively. With our present staff of two Health Visitors and our many Clinics it is quite impossible for the required number of visits to be paid. A minimum of four Health Visitors is essential.

					Rates per 1,000 Population.		
					England & Wales	Smaller Towns	Sutton-in- Ashfield
BIRTHS:—							
Live	..	..	..	..	16.1	19.2	19.6
Still		..	..	..	0.46	0.53	0.52
DEATHS:—							
All causes	..	..	..		11.4	12.3	10.3
Measles	..	..	..		0.02	0.02	0.08
Whooping Cough	..	..	..		0.02	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	..	..	..		0.02	0.02	0.00
Influenza	..	..	..		0.08	0.07	0.00
NOTIFICATIONS:—							
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..		1.89	2.03	4.32
Diphtheria	..	..	..		0.46	0.56	0.03
Typhoid Fever		..	..		0.01	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever		..	..		0.01	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	..	..	..		0.25	0.24	0.11
Pneumonia	..	..	..		0.87	0.72	0.51
Cerebro-Spinal-Fever		..	..		0.05	0.05	0.05
Measles	..	..	..		11.67	11.19	18.94
Whooping Cough	..	..	..		1.64	1.47	0.41

# ANTE-NATAL, POST-NATAL, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND IMMUNISATION CLINICS

The following is the time-table of the Clinics:—

Situation.	Maternity and Child Welfare.	Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal	Immunisation.
<b>Sutton-in-Ashfield:</b> Forest Street (Near Library).	Tuesdays and Fridays, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends every Tuesday, and 4th Friday in month 2.30 p.m.	Every Wednesday, 4th and 2nd and 4th Thursdays each month, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Monday of each month, 2—3 p.m.	1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month, 2.30—3.30 p.m.
<b>Huthwaite:</b> Clinic, New Street.	Every Thursday, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2nd and 4th Thursdays in month, 2.30 p.m.	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2—4 p.m.	1st Monday, of each month, 2—3 p.m.	4th Thursday of each month, 3.30 p.m.
<b>Skegby and Stanton Hill:</b> Baptist Church, Stanton Hill.	Every Monday, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2.30 p.m.	1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Wednesday in month, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Tuesday of each month, 2.30—3.30 p.m.

Year	Infantile Mortality		Birth Rate		Death Rate	
	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales
1936	69.13	59	16.09	14.8	12.6	12.1
1937	69.98	58	15.30	15.58	13.37	12.4
1938	51.21	53	17.24	15.1	12.96	11.6
1939	57.29	50	16.2	15.0	14.2	12.1
1940	58.1	55	17.1	14.6	15.1	14.3
1941	66.8	59	17.5	14.2	*11.28	12.9
1942	66	49	19.7	15.8	*11.12	11.6
1943	67	49	21.3	16.5	*10.9	12.1
1944	68	46	23.6	17.6	*11.6	11.6
1945	53	46	19.6	16.1	*10.3	11.4

\*Crude



ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Clinic	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Total Attendances	Normal Cases	Abnormal Cases	Referred to Hospital
Sutton-in-Ashfield	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huthwaite	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stanton Hill and Skegby	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...

Percentage of Total Notified Births represented by attendance:—69%  
Average attendance at all Clinics per Session:—18.1.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS.

Clinic.	No. of Sessions.	New Cases.		Total Attendances.		Children seen by Doctor.
		Mothers.	Children. Under 1. 1-5 yrs.	Mothers.	Children. Under 1. 1-5 yrs.	
Sutton-in-Ashfield	100	253	375	8227	7161	819
Huthwaite	52	72	118	2820	2177	283
Stanton Hill & Skegby	49	85	143	2924	2506	472
Totals	201	410	636	13971	11844	1574

Percentage of notified live births represented by number of first attendances under one year:—88%

POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Clinic	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Total Attendances	Normal Cases	Abnormal Cases	Referred to Consultant
Sutton-in-Ashfield	12	153	165	144	9	0
Stanton Hill	8	34	41	34	0	0
Totals	20	187	206	178	9	0

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—VISITS.

District No.	First Visits (1)				Re-Visits (2)					Visits to Expectant Mothers (3)					Total Visits				
	INFANTS		CHILDREN		Infants	CHILDREN				1st2nd3rd4th5th									
																Within 14 days of birth	Btwn 14 & 28 days of birth	Later than 28 days after Birth	Age 1-2
No. 1	0	230	25	1	0	0	0	0	271	156	149	97	62	23	2	0	0	17	1016
No. 2	1	67	46	0	0	0	0	0	75	23	23	8	7	3	0	0	0	2	253
No. 3	6	125	15	0	0	0	0	0	225	91	76	35	25	7	3	0	0	16	608
Totals	7	422	86	1	0	0	0	0	571	270	248	140	94	33	5	0	0	35	1877

## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

#### Ambulance.

The ambulance was out of commission for no less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  months, and we are indebted to Kirkby-in-Ashfield and Mansfield for their assistance in maintaining a service during this period, and throughout the year.

A car for sitting cases was purchased and put into commission at the beginning of March.

1,796 patients were conveyed by ambulance or car during the year.

Council Ambulance	..	..	..	..	704
Council Car	..	..	..	..	839
Kirkby-in-Ashfield Ambulance			..	..	159
Mansfield Ambulance	..	..	..	..	75
Hired Cars	..	..	..	..	19

#### Clinics.

Clinics provided by the Council:— See page 11

#### School Clinics—Notts. County Council:—

Lawn House, Station Road, Sutton-in-Ashfield—

(a) Medical. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.  
(Doctor attends Fridays).

(b) Dental. Daily (except Tuesdays)—  
9.30 a.m. to 12 noon; 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

The nearest Venereal Disease Clinic is at West Hill Drive, Mansfield.

Medical advice is available there as under:—

MALES. Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; Thursday, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

FEMALES. Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Wednesday, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

#### Blood Transfusion.

The Regional Unit held three sessions at the Clinic during 1945. 322 Donors attended.

With the end of war there has been a tendency for people to think blood donors are no longer essential. Nothing is further from the truth. In fact, unless sufficient blood is available for transfusion, many patients will die in spite of the skill of doctors and nurses. Amongst those who owe their lives to blood given voluntarily are not a few patients from our own town. To maintain the necessary stocks of blood for the hospitals in this area, many more new volunteers are needed. Volunteers can enrol any time at the Health Department.

#### Maternity Services.

The decrease in admissions from 252 in 1944 to 197 in 1945 was due entirely to lack of accommodation, which was further reduced so far as mothers in unsuitable home conditions were concerned, by an increase of 20 in the admissions for complications of pregnancy. Thus, instead of the 109 beds available in 1944 for patients from unsuitable homes or with no domestic help, only 34 were available in 1945. Many mothers who asked for, and ought to have had, hospital accommodation, had to be refused. The beds had to be reserved chiefly for complicated cases and the few remaining allocated as fairly as possible, according to the circumstances of each case.



Apart from urgent cases or emergencies, the number of beds allocated to Sutton-in-Ashfield was nine per month.

Six patients with contracted pelvis were delivered of living infants by Cæsarian Section.

### Analysis of Cases Treated in Hospital.

Condition.	Admission arranged.		Total.	(1944)
	Through Ante-Natal Service.	By General Practitioner.		
No home help available ..	0	0	0	(77)
Unsuitable Home Conditions ..	30	4	34	(32)
Age of Mother ..	3	1	4	
Anæmia ..	4	0	4	
Asthma ..	1	0	1	
Chest Condition ..	2	0	2	
Diabetes ..	1	0	1	
Fall ..	1	0	1	
Fibroids ..	3	0	3	
General Condition ..	3	0	3	
Heart Disease ..	5	0	5	
Hernia ..	2	0	2	
Jaundice ..	1	1	2	
Leucorrhœa ..	2	0	2	
Pyelitis ..	1	0	1	
Rheumatism ..	2	0	2	
Varicose Veins ..	1	0	1	
Toxæmia ..	28	0	28	
Bad Obstetric History ..	9	0	9	
Contracted Pelvis ..	34	0	34	
Malpresentation ..	6	0	6	
Post Maturity ..	6	0	6	
Abortion ..	0	15	15	
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage ..	1	2	3	
Placenta Praevia ..	3	1	4	
Hydrocephalus ..	0	1	1	
Dystocia ..	0	15	15	
Premature Labour ..	0	2	2	
Retained Placenta ..	0	5	5	
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	0	1	1	
	149	48	197	(252)

#### No. of Patients admitted to each Hospital:—

County Hospitals—Basford ..	111	20	131
Mansfield ..	36	27	63
Women's Hospital—Nottingham ..	2	1	3

In addition to the 197 cases treated under the Council Scheme, 26 patients made private arrangements for admission to the Women's Hospital or Maternity Homes.



### Maternal Deaths.

One patient, admitted to Mansfield County Hospital for dystocia, died after Cæsarean Section, performed for rupture of the uterus following an accident.

### Maternity Cases—Costs.

	No. of Cases	Average Stay. Days	Maintenance
Women's Hospital, Nottingham .. ..	3	20	40 3 2
County Council Hospitals .. ..	193	17	1644 16 0
	—		—
	196		£1,684 19 2
	—		—

(One case paid the County Council direct)

Amount to be recovered:—

118 Contributors (complicated cases) .. ..	576 12 2
8 Contributors (unsuitable home conditions) .. ..	31 17 0
49 Non-Contributors assessed on Income Scale .. ..	158 6 3
21 Non-Contributors who failed to return Income Form ..	143 13 10
	—
	£910 9 3
	—

£855 was received during the year. £24 10s. 9d. was written off as irrecoverable.

The following table shows details of expenses not chargeable to patients.

Doctors' Fees and 20% of Maintenance, Women's Hospital ..	14 6 6
Consultant Fees at Home (2) .. ..	2 6 2
Annual Consultant Fees .. ..	14 14 0
Hospital Charges, 17 visits to Consultant Clinic .. ..	2 2 6
9 X-Ray Cases, Mansfield Hospital .. ..	18 18 0
Examinations at P.D. Laboratory (14) .. ..	5 5 0
	—
	£57 12 2
	—

Treatment in County Hospitals.

From 1st January, 1945, the inclusive charge was increased to 9/6 per day.

### Consultant Clinic.

Fifteen cases made 17 visits to the Consultant. Out-patients' charges at Hospital, £2 2s. 6d. Annual Fee to Consultant £14 14s. 0d.

### Dental Treatment.

Sessions fortnightly at Huthwaite Clinic.

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under 5.
Appointments given .. ..	17	22
Attended for Examination .. ..	9	11
Attended for Treatment .. ..	9	10

**Hospital Treatment—children under 5.**

Three infants were admitted to Basford County Hospital.

The cost to the Council was £17 2s. 0d. of which £7 1s. 5d. was recoverable and was paid.

**Orthopædic Treatment.**

Out-patients.	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	56
	Attendances	..	..	..	..	..	314
	Cost	..	..	..	..	£39	5 0
In-patients.	Cases in Harlow Wood 1/1/45	..	..	..	..	..	0
	Admitted during year	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Cases in Harlow Wood 31/12/45	..	..	..	..	..	0
	Cost to Council	..	..	..	..	£58	2 7

**Prevention of Deafness.**

No. of cases treated (all at Nottingham Children's Hospital)	..	10
Admitted free of cost	..	0
Cases paying only part of cost	..	3
Cost to the Council	£3	5 0
No. of cases on waiting list at the end of year	..	8

**Prevention of Blindness.**

No. of children treated at Out-Patients' Eye Infirmary	..	1
Admitted to the Eye Infirmary during the year	..	2
Children provided with spectacles	..	1
Total cost to Council	£20	7 10

**Child Life Protection.**

Three cases were on the register.

**Supply of Milk.**

				Sales.		
				1945.	1944.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sutton-in-Ashfield Clinics	..	..	..	2596 0 3	2640 11 9	
Huthwaite Clinics	..	..	..	795 10 1	927 0 6	
Stanton Hill Clinic	..	..	..	929 18 1	897 3 0	
				£4321 8 5	£4464 15 3	

Free Issues, Income Scale—No change.

				1945.	1944.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Value of food issued	..	..	..	7 8 5	7 11 10	
Income from charge of 6d. per tin	..	..	..	1 16 0	1 18 6	
Total cost to Council	..	..	..	£5 12 5	£5 13 4	

Number of cases on free food.

	Sutton	Huthwaite	Skegby and Stanton Hill	Total
31/12/44	1	0	0	1
31/12/45	0	0	0	0

Proprietary infant foods are supplied as needed up to the age of nine months. For the next three months a maximum of one packet per week is allowed.

National Dried Milk is available only through the Food Office.

In August, National Dried Milk was fortified with 800 I.U. of vitamin D per reconstituted pint. This is equal to approximately 280 I.U. per ounce of the dried product. The announcement of this improvement was made in a letter from the Ministry of Health which ended as follows:—

“The Ministry of Food have asked that the introduction of fortified National Dried Milk should not receive any publicity which might be regarded by the manufacturers of proprietary brands of dried milk as tending to advertise a Government product.”

The policy in this district has always been to encourage the use of National Milk as it has proved to be an excellent infant food. It is generally the first artificial food to be recommended when breast feeding is unsatisfactory.

### **Cod Liver Oil and Fruit Juice.**

Most expectant and nursing mothers stated they used the vitamin supplements and the majority of infants and toddlers were also said to be having them. In a number of instances the fruit juice was said to cause gastro-intestinal irritation and in a few cases there was said to be intolerance to the Cod Liver Oil.

However, the total take up of vitamins, as shown by Ministry of Food returns, was:—

Fruit Juice .. .. .	47.9%
Cod Liver Oil .. .. .	12.4%
A. and D. Tablets .. .. .	25.3%

These figures are well below the average for the country as a whole. Unfortunately, separate figures for expectant and nursing mothers, and children under 5, are not available, so it is impossible to say whether the failure is equally distributed between mothers and children or more on the part of one than the other. Nor have I any information showing whether the take up is better in the Sutton central area, than in Huthwaite, Skegby, and Stanton Hill. In the last three districts the C.L.O. and Vitamins are available from the clinic, only on one afternoon each week. I understand arrangements for improving the facilities are under consideration.

**Home Helps.**—No response to appeals for workers.

**Domestic Helps.**—It must be recorded that one applicant was referred by the Ministry of Labour and National Service for interview. Unfortunately, though she was a very willing worker and an excellent type, she was medically unfit.

**Health Visitors.**—The two vacancies remained unfilled. With monotonous regularity we completed and returned to the Ministry of Labour and National Service the appropriate forms stating our needs.

Home visiting was totally inadequate though our two health visitors did their utmost. Their time was largely monopolised by the many clinics, where they had the assistance of the voluntary helpers and midwives.



### Care of Premature Infants.

The co-ordination between hospital, administrative and domiciliary services could be improved. Of 25 premature infants born in hospital, notification reached me in only 16 instances. Midwives notified 24 of the 25 cases born at home.

For premature infants born at home, suitable feeding bottles and hot water bottles are available. There is no special form of transport for taking premature infants to hospital.

The survival rate of premature infants born in 1945 is shown on page 6.

### Care of Illegitimate Children.

The illegitimate rate reached the highest level recorded.

Year	% of Births which were Illegitimate.			
1935	..	..	..	4.0
1936	..	..	..	4.3
1937	..	..	..	3.5
1938	..	..	..	4.5
1939	..	..	..	3.1
1940	..	..	..	3.9
1941	..	..	..	3.3
1942	..	..	..	4.6
1943	..	..	..	3.4
1944	..	..	..	6.2
1945	..	..	..	6.8

There is close co-operation between the Health Visitors and the Social Worker, whose report follows:—

Owing to shortage of Staff amongst the County Almoners, it has been impossible to carry out as much work as the Social Worker would have liked since the inception of the scheme.

Thirteen names have been referred to the Social Worker by the Health Visitors during the period, but of these some were already known.

Twelve were mothers of illegitimate children, of which—

Three were married women;

Nine unmarried girls.

The remaining case was that of an illegitimate child who came into the area from Burton-on-Trent, but who has since returned.

Of the three married women:—

Two mothers were referred to the National Children's Adoption Association, and the adoption is being arranged. In one case an interview was arranged with the Association's representative in Nottingham. Eleven visits were paid.

One mother was also referred to the National Children's Adoption Association, but later decided to keep her baby. Three visits have been paid.



Of the nine unmarried girls:—

Five took their babies home with a view to keeping them and were advised, when possible, about affiliation procedure, etc., or referred to Moral Welfare Workers, the American Red Cross, etc. Seven visits were paid.

One mother has been referred to the London Adoption Societies and is remaining in the Public Assistance Institution until the adoption is arranged. One visit has been paid.

One mother made arrangements for the adoption of her baby through your department. One visit has been paid.

One mother made private arrangements for adoption. Five visits were paid.

One mother has left the district, but is understood to have since had her baby adopted. One visit has been paid.

TOTAL VISITS—29.

### **Adoptions.**

The Senior Health Visitor attended Court in sixteen cases. Legal adoption was approved in each instance.

In my opinion, legal adoption is made unnecessarily difficult in some instances.

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## **SECTION C.**

### **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

#### **WATER SUPPLY.**

The quality remains satisfactory, but the quantity very inadequate.

The Council were actively engaged in the consideration of Schemes to remedy the deficiency.

Approximately 98% of the houses are supplied direct from the mains and 2% by standpipe.

#### **Rushley Supply.**

Three samples from the mains were sent for bacteriological and chemical analysis. All were satisfactory. Though a chlorination plant is installed at the works none of the samples showed any evidence of its operation.

#### **Meden Valley Supply.**

Three samples were taken from the mains. All were satisfactory and showed from 0.08 to 0.2 parts per million of free chlorine.

The source of supply is outside this area, but reports of examinations of water are sent to us. Four samples of raw water were examined bacteriologically, and two chemically. All were satisfactory. A sample taken after treatment was also satisfactory bacteriologically and chemically, and showed 0.22 parts per million free chlorine.

#### Analyst's Report.

	Rushley Supply Taken at Public Health Dept., Sutton-in-Ashfield Dec. 4th, 1945.	Meden Valley Supply. Taken at Alexandra Terrace, Stanton Hill, Dec. 4th, 1945.
Physical Characters.		
Suspended Matter ... ..	none	none
Appearance of a column 2ft. long ...	clear; colourless	clear; colourless
Taste ... ..	normal	normal
Odour ... ..	none	none
Chemical Examination.		
	Parts per 100,000	
Total Solids dried at 180°C. ... ..	19.0	32.5
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine ... ..	1.80	6.00
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride ... ..	2.96	9.89
Nitrites ... ..	none	none
Nitrates as Nitrogen ... ..	0.28	0.34
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.) ... ..	none	none
Total Hardness ... ..	12.6	20.0
Temporary Hardness ... ..	6.5	9.0
Permanent Hardness ... ..	6.1	11.0
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F. ...	0.022	0.020
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ... ..	0.0020	0.0030
Albuminoid Nitrogen ... ..	0.0010	0.0016
Free Chlorine Parts per million ... ..	none	0.08
pH Value ... ..	7.8	7.6
Bacteriological Examination.		
B. Coli Test.		
(MacConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth)		
Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml. ... ..	0	0

#### Remarks.

The above results show both supplies to be of a high degree of organic purity, and satisfactory bacteriologically.

#### Closet Accommodation.

Number of visits re Conversions .. ..	85
Conversions completed during year .. ..	24
P.C.'s abolished, 1930-44 .. ..	747
P.C.'s remaining .. ..	2560

#### Public Cleansing.

By the end of the year some improvement had been made in the service, but transport and labour difficulties still prevented a weekly collection being achieved.

Conditions were bad at times, particularly in those parts of the district where householders were receiving the miners' coal allowance

**Inspections in connection with:**

1. Housing Defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	234
2. Factories and Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
3. Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	247
4. Rat Infestations	..	..	..	..	..	..	273
5. Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
6. Meat and Food Inspections:							
(a) Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
(b) Markets and Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
7. Dairies and Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
8. Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
9. Scavenging	..	..	..	..	..	..	129
10. Disinfestation	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
11. Temporary Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
12. Water Supply and Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
13. Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	176
14. Smoke Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
15. Miscellaneous Complaints and General Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
16. Revisits	..	..	..	..	..	..	174
17. Miscellaneous Housing Act Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	391
(a) Revisits for Housing Defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	292
(b) Visits in connection with Re-Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
(c) Others for Clearance Area procedure	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
18. Salvage	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
19. Mortuary	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
20. Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
21. Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	69

**Notices Served:**

Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	..	367
Statutory Notices	..	..	..	..	..	1
Interviews	..	..	..	..	..	81
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1944	..	..	..	..	..	117
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1945	..	..	..	..	..	164
Statutory Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1945	..	..	..	..	..	0

**Summary of Work Done:****(a) Housing (No. of houses affected).**

Roofs, fallpipes, eaves, gutters and walls repaired	..	..	..	..	..	81
Dangerous structures remedied	..	..	..	..	..	12
Remedy of dampness by cement rendering or insertion of Damp Proof Course	..	..	..	..	..	27
Yards paved	..	..	..	..	..	13
Internal repairs	..	..	..	..	..	96
Sinks provided	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sinks renewed	..	..	..	..	..	5
Washing Coppers provided	..	..	..	..	..	0
Washing Coppers renewed	..	..	..	..	..	7
Food Stores provided	..	..	..	..	..	0
Inside Water Supply provided	..	..	..	..	..	0



**(b) General Work.**

Water Closets and Structures Repaired	..	..	..	..	25
Ashpits Abolished	..	..	..	..	0
New Ashbins Provided	..	..	..	..	36
Accumulations Removed	..	..	..	..	5
Rat Infestations Abated	..	..	..	..	46
Complaints Unfounded	..	..	..	..	3
Reports to Surveyor	..	..	..	..	34
Complaints Received	..	..	..	..	579
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	67
Dirty Premises Cleansed	..	..	..	..	25
Animal Nuisance Abated	..	..	..	..	8

**(c) Drainage.**

No. of Premises Visited	..	..	..	..	258
Blocked Drains Cleansed	..	..	..	..	178
New Drains Tested and Passed	..	..	..	..	41
Defective Drains Found	..	..	..	..	54
Defective Drains Repaired	..	..	..	..	41
Open Channel Drainage Abolished	..	..	..	..	0
Cesspools Abolished	..	..	..	..	0

**Smoke Abatement.**

No action taken or necessary.

**Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

(a) Council Houses found Infested	..	..	..	..	8
Council Houses Disinfested	..	..	..	..	8
(b) Private Houses found Infested	..	..	..	..	15
Private Houses Disinfested	..	..	..	..	15
Premises Disinfested for other Vermin	..	..	..	..	157

**Schools.**

The Sanitary Provisions at the Schools are reasonable, except at Teversal School which is still provided with pail closets.

During the year Common Road Schools were connected to the Council's sewer and provided with water closets.

**Public Baths.**

The Public Baths were open from April to September, and one sample of water was taken for analysis:—

Public Baths, 4.30 p.m., August 20th, 1945 (Filtered and Chlorinated).

**Physical Characters.**

Suspended matter	..	..	..	..	none
Appearance of a column 2ft. long	..	..	..	..	clear: colourless
Odour	..	..	..	..	none

**Chemical Examination**

					Parts per 100,000
Total Solids dried at 180°C	..	..	..	..	40.8
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	..	..	..	..	6.85
Equivalent to Sodium Chlorides	..	..	..	..	11.26
Nitrites	..	..	..	..	none
Nitrates as Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	0.44
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F	..	..	..	..	0.033
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	0.0080
Albuminoid Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	0.0064
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	..	none
pH Value	..	..	..	..	6.4

**Bacteriological Examination**

B.Coli Test (MacConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth).

Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml.	..	..	..	..	0
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**Remarks.**

The water is clear and colourless and very satisfactory organically. The sample is also satisfactory bacteriologically, coliform organisms being absent in 100ml.

Although Free Chlorine was absent from the sample as received, it is possible that any small residual chlorine present at the time of sampling, may have disappeared before the sample reached the laboratory.

**SECTION D.****HOUSING.****1.—Inspection of Dwelling-Houses During the Year:—**

(1)	(a)	Total number of Dwelling-Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	286
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	..	308
(2)	(a)	Number of Dwelling-Houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	..	...	0
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	...	0
(3)		Number of Dwelling-Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	0
(4)		Number of Dwelling-Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	..	..	286

**2. Remedy of Defects During the Year Without Service of Formal Notices:—**

Number of Defective Dwelling-Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	..	..	..	..	..	203
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**3. Action Under Statutory Powers During the Year:—**

(a)	Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1936.				
	(1)	Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which notices served requiring repairs	..	..	0
	(2)	Number of Dwelling-Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	..	..	0
	(a)	By Owners	..	..	0
	(b)	By Local Authority in Default	..	..	0
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—				
	(1)	Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	..	..	1
	(2)	Number of Dwelling-Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	..	..	1
	(a)	By Owners	..	..	1
	(b)	By Local Authority in Default	..	..	0
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936				
			..	..	0
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936				
			..	..	0

**4. Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding.**

No material change.

**5. Clearance Area Procedure.****Re-Housing.**

No of Families Re-housed .. .. .	6
No. of Persons Re-housed .. .. .	16
Houses demolished .. .. .	11
Houses demolished since Slum Clearance commenced .. .. .	826

**Public Health Act, 1936.****Camping Sites, Temporary Dwellings, etc.**

The problem of the Burn Street colony, a collection of miserable hovels, was constantly under review. Plans were completed for dealing with it. The provision of a suitable site for caravans was considered.

**Factories.**

Routine inspections were made.

**SECTION D.****HOUSING**

The Surveyor, Housing Architect, and Housing Superintendent have supplied the following details which show the general position at the end of 1945, and the decisions taken by the Council during the year.

**(1) Number of houses owned by Council.**

Bungalows .. .. .	262
Other Types .. .. .	1752
	<hr/>
	2014

**(2) Number of applications for Council Houses from people living in rooms (31/12/45)**

Sutton Area .. .. .	670
Skegby Area .. .. .	119
Huthwaite Area .. .. .	85
	<hr/>
	874

Note that the only applications accepted for the Council list are those from people in lodgings. Relets, with the exception of those in the Hardwick Lane and Carsic Lane Sites, which are used for rehousing families from Confirmed Clearance Area properties, are allocated on a points system to families on the list.

During the year, 17 houses and 9 bungalows were relet. Six went to tenants from Confirmed Clearance Areas.

Contracts placed. (Work to commence 1st January, 1946)

(a) Alfreton Road Housing Scheme Extension No. 2.	To house in all—
22 pairs Type A, 3 bedroom house)	
15 pairs Type D, duplex house.) .. ..	104 families

(b) Hardwick Lane Housing Scheme Extension No. 7.	
19 pairs Type A, 3 bedroom house.)	
19 pairs, Type D, duplex house.) .. ..	114 families

Schemes in course of preparation.

(a) Healdswood Housing Scheme Extension No. 2.	
10 pairs Type A. 3 bedroom house.)	
17 pairs Type B, 3 bedroom house.)	
13 pairs Type D, duplex house.) .. ..	106 families

(b) Huthwaite (Station Road) Housing Scheme.	
19 pairs Type A, 3 bedroom house.)	
8 pairs Type D, duplex house.) .. ..	70 families

(c) Green's Fields, Skegby, Housing Scheme.	
(approximately) .. ..	104 families

(d) Burn Street and Charles Street Housing Scheme.	
(approximately) .. ..	110 families

New Houses erected during 1945.

(a) By the Local Authority .. ..	Nil.
(b) By Private Enterprise .. ..	Nil.

Plans passed during the year. One house—Private Enterprise.

Many people are still existing under the worst possible conditions, many more are living in houses either unfit or steadily descending to that level, and a very considerable number are in houses of which the general fabric is still satisfactory or could be made so, but they are without what I think you must agree are essential sanitary provisions. Few of the younger married couples have known a house of their own. Finally, there is complete lack of housing accommodation which would be needed by workers attracted to the town by new industries.

The only complete solution is a long term, but quite definite plan making the necessary provisions and including all essential services, water supply, drainage, sewerage, sewage disposal plant, roads, etc., the whole being closely linked with Town Planning.

I doubt whether any Scheme, public or private, can really get under way, or whether any appreciable improvement in the condition of existing houses can be made, until we are freed finally and completely, from the stranglehold of permits and priorities.



## SECTION E.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

## (a) Milk Supply:—

No. of Producers .. .. .	21
No. of Producer Retailers .. .. .	46
No. of Retailers .. .. .	103
Dealers' Licence to sell Pasteurised Milk .. .. .	5
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk .. .. .	3
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk .. .. .	2
No. of Visits to Cowsheds and Dairies ... .. .	107
New Dairies erected .. .. .	0
New Cowsheds erected .. .. .	0
Cowsheds and Dairies modernised .. .. .	0
Minor Repairs at Cowsheds and Dairies .. .. .	0

## Pasteurised Milk.

No. of Samples, 9.

Pasteurised (Public Supply), 3.

Pasteurised (School Supply), 3.

Pasteurised T.T., 3.

No. of visits to Schools and Sampling, 6.

All samples were satisfactory.

## (b) Meat and Other Foods.

No. of Slaughterhouses ... .. .	30
Registered ... .. .	6
Permanent Licences ... .. .	10
Annual Licences ... .. .	14
No. of Butchers using the above .. .. .	44
New Slaughtermen's Licences issued .. .. .	3
Slaughtermen's Licences .. .. .	53
No. of Visits to Slaughterhouses .. .. .	167

## Meat and Food Inspected and Condemned.

## At Butchers' Shops and Depot.

(Imported)—13lbs. pigs livers soured; Home Killed, 1070lbs. beef—bruising and heated (all one consignment).

## At Retail Shops.

Meat, 52 tins; 5lbs. ham; 9½lbs. bacon; Milk, 24 tins; Fish, 18 stone; 1¼ cwts. whelks; 1¼ cwts. crabs.

## Other Foods.

116lbs. Flour; 6½lbs. Cheese; 57 eggs; 26lbs. Lentils; 23½lbs. Butter; 31¼lbs. Margarine.



### **Tinned and Bottled Foods.**

25 Tins Fish; 17 Tins Beans; 15 Tins Soups; 9 Tins Peas; 8 Jars Pickles; 8 Bottles Vinegar; 5 Jars Jam and 11 Tins of other foods.

### **Inspection of Animals Privately Slaughtered.**

Pigs, 404.

Particulars of Organs surrendered. Tuberculosis: 1 pig's Carcase; 14 pigs' Heads; 7 pigs' Lungs; 4 pigs' Livers; 23 pigs' Mesenteric fats; 1 pig's Spleen; 1 pig's Stomach; 1 pig's Kidneys.

Other conditions: 1 pig's carcase—jaundice; 1 pig's kidney—acute inflammation.

### **Food and Drugs.**

The usual reports from the County Council have been received, but do not call for any special comment.

## **SECTION F.**

### **PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

Debdale and Southwell Isolation Hospitals are still grossly inadequate for the needs of the South Notts. Joint Board. Many cases now nursed at home would have the benefit of hospital treatment if sufficient beds were available. Though there are many factors which influence the prevalence of infectious diseases, a study of the incidence of scarlet fever in Sutton-in-Ashfield and Mansfield over the last ten years appears to support the case for hospitalisation as a factor in decreasing the incidence of that disease. An analysis by Dr. McQueen shows that in Sutton-in-Ashfield, where only about 31% of cases are admitted to hospital, the incidence of scarlet fever, with the exception of one year, was considerably higher than in Mansfield where the hospitalisation rate is about 96%.

#### **Scarlet Fever.**

159 cases occurred during the year. Three more notifications were received, but the diagnosis was subsequently disproved.

The high incidence, for the second successive year, was due to the continuation of the 1944 epidemic throughout the first seven months of 1945, during which 132 cases were notified, the remaining 27 cases occurred from August to December.

The incidence in Wards was:—

	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Total
January—July ..	68	37	9	18	132
August—December ..	13	8	4	2	27

Twenty-eight of the East Ward cases occurred in Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital. This epidemic began explosively at the end of March and beginning of April with 21 cases of clinical Scarlet Fever and a number of streptococcal sore throats. One case was notified in May and another in June. The final cases occurred in October (1) and November (4). Two of the cases occurred in members of the nursing staff. Four cases, including the nurses, were removed to Isolation Hospital.

No evidence was found to implicate milk as the vehicle of infection. However, a number of nurses were carrying the Group A Type II streptococcus which was the organism isolated from the clinical cases of Scarlet Fever. The bacteriological investigation was done by Dr. Johns, the hospital pathologist, at whose request I subsequently asked Dr. Croll, of the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln, to visit the hospital and carry out further investigations.

The age and sex distribution of all cases is given below:—

Age Groups	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year ..	0	0	0
1—3 years ..	6	4	10
3—5 years ..	12	7	19
5—10 years ..	23	37	60
10—15 years ..	14	22	36
15—25 years ..	14	14	28
Over 25 years ..	2	4	6
	—	—	—
	71	88	159
	—	—	—

Fifty-seven cases, including two subsequently found not to be scarlet fever, were admitted to hospitals, as under:—

Debdale Hall .. .. .	31
Southwell .. .. .	11
Mansfield Borough .. .. .	12
Morton, North Derbys. Joint Board .. .. .	2
Nottingham City .. .. .	1

The disease in general was mild and free from fatalities. One boy developed mastoid infection and was treated surgically at the Nottingham City Hospital.

### Diphtheria.

Only one case of diphtheria occurred. The patient, a woman, aged 20, made a good recovery.

In August a suspected case—man aged 22 years—was removed to Debdale Isolation Hospital, but the final diagnosis proved to be Vincents Angina.

For the first time to my knowledge, and certainly for the last 16 years, according to records, no case of diphtheria occurred in a pre-school or school child.

FOR THE FOURTH SUCCESSIVE YEAR, NO IMMUNISED CHILD UNDER FIVE contracted the disease.

### Diphtheria Prophylaxis.

The general level of immunisation is being maintained and every effort is being made to increase the numbers. In general, infants are being brought along earlier than in previous years.

Lists of new entrants supplied by the Head Teachers of Infants Schools are received each quarter and new entrants are given a third injection of 0.5 c.c. A.P.T., or, if they have not had the two initial injections, parents are again asked to consent and two injections are given. Children whose parents have given consent, but have failed to bring them to the clinic, have their first and second injections as soon as they start school. Districts from which children have come or to which they remove, are contacted to ensure that no parent misses the opportunity of free immunisation for his child through change of address.

## Completed Treatment:—

	Under 5's	School Children	Total	Third Injections
Scheme	675	71	746	431
Privately	19	1	20	2
Totals	694	72	766	433

Immunised children .. (a) Under 5 years of age—2,122.  
 at 31/12/45 .. (b) Between 5 and 15 years—5,320.

% Level of Immunisation	31/12/45	31/12/44
5—15 years ..	92%	91%
1—4 years ..	78%	76%

## Age Groups, 1—4 years.

	Completed Treatment	Commenced Treatment
Children born 1941 .. .. .	84%	84%
Children born 1942 .. .. .	80%	81%
Children born 1943 .. .. .	83%	83%
Children born 1944 .. .. .	68%	74%

98% of the children born in 1939, immunised in infancy, have now had Third Injections.

77% of the children born in 1940, immunised in infancy, have now had Third Injections.

Total cost during year—£154 1s. 7d.

The following table shows the diphtheria incidence and deaths for the five years before Immunisation became general and the first five years thereafter. It will be seen that in the former period there were 230 cases with 10 deaths, compared with 50 cases (9 immunised) and 5 deaths (1 immunised).

		Cases				Deaths			
		Age 0-5 years		5-15 years		0-5 years		5-15 years	
		Immun- ised.	Not Immun.	Immun- ised.	Not Immun.	Immun- ised.	Not Immun.	Immun- ised.	Not Immun.
1936—1940 ..		0	39	0	191	0	4	0	6
1941—1945 ..		0	11	9	30	0	2	1	2

**Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.**

Three cases were notified, the diagnosis being confirmed bacteriologically in two and the other proving to be a broncho-pneumonia. Both the confirmed cases, one of whom died, were infants under 2 years of age.

**Pneumonia.**

Nineteen cases were notified, but this bears little relation to the incidence of the disease.

**Malaria.**

One case was notified. The disease had originally been contracted in Burma and the patient, a soldier, was removed to the Army Hospital, Lincoln,



### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

Three cases were notified and all recovered without visual defect. One infant and the mother were admitted to the Eye Infirmary for treatment, and another attended as an Out-Patient.

### **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

The only case notified followed a normal confinement and the patient was admitted to Basford Infirmary, where she made a satisfactory recovery.

### **Dysentery.**

One case of Sonne Dysentery was notified from Harlow Wood Hospital. Bacteriological examinations carried out in another suspected case failed to reveal pathological organisms.

### **Acute Poliomyelitis.**

The disease attacked three children 5 years of age. All the cases occurred in July. The first two lived in the same street and were in the same class at school, and they were taken ill within two days of each other. The third, whose symptoms appeared fourteen days later, attended a different school, and had not been in contact with either of the others.

### **Smallpox.**

A number of contacts from infected ships were kept under observation. No cases occurred.

### **Chickenpox.**

This disease is not notifiable and is usually very benign. However, one child, aged 1 year, died of septicæmia following secondary infection.

### **Whooping Cough.**

The fifteen cases occurred between June and October.

### **Measles.**

The epidemic was preceded by four notifications in December, 1944, and one in each of the first two weeks of 1945. Thereafter, a minor peak with 51 notifications was attained in the fourth week of January and a major and more sustained wave during the four weeks February 17th to March 17th, when there were 310 notifications. After July 14th, when two cases were notified, no further incidence was reported.

Wards were affected as follows:—

East, 292; West, 242; Huthwaite, 22; Skegby, 141.



The disease was generally mild. The age and sex distribution of cases and deaths is shown below:—

Age Groups.		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Deaths.
Under 1 year	..	15	10	25	0
1—3 years	..	105	80	185	2
3—5 years	..	101	89	190	0
5—10 years	..	121	156	277	0
10—15 years	..	7	7	14	1
15—25 years	..	3	2	5	0
Over 25 years	..	0	1	1	0
		—	—	—	—
		352	345	697	3
		—	—	—	—

#### Supply of Insulin.

Two cases were considered during the year, a free supply being granted in one case, and the other advised to apply for a War Service Grant.

Two patients were issued with Insulin at a cost of £3 10s. 6d.

#### Scabies.

The Cleansing Station struggled on during the year, women and children being treated by the School Nurse and men by one of our Ambulance Drivers.

Sessions were held once a fortnight. The numbers dealt with were:—

Children, 182; Women, 60; Men, 47.

In addition, 88 families were treated at home.

The cost to the Council was £28 1s. 0d.

#### Costs—Infectious Disease.

Precepts:—

	£	s.	d.
To South Notts. Joint Hospital Board .. ..	870	11	7
To Smallpox Area No. 2 Joint Hospital Board ..	256	11	3

Maintenance and other charges:—

Scarlet Fever .. .. .	210	13	9
Diphtheria .. .. .	7	13	5
Meningitis .. .. .	7	4	9
Measles .. .. .	7	12	9
Examination of Swabs (42) .. .. .	6	6	0
Diphtheria Anti-Toxin .. .. .	2	17	6
	—	—	—
	£1,369	11	0
	—	—	—

**Tuberculosis.**

Age periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0.1 ..	0		0	1	0	0	0	1
1.5 ..	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5.15 ..	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0
15.25 ..	2	6	0	1	2	7	0	0
25.35 ..	4	*10	0	0	3	7	0	0
35.45 ..	0	1	2	0	4	1	2	0
45.55 ..	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
55.65 ..	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
65 and upwards ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ..	11	17	5	5	12	16	2	1
Registrar-General's figures .. ..					12	15	2	1

\*One of these cases subsequently notified as Non-Tuberculous.

Two fatal cases had not been previously notified.

The total number of new pulmonary cases fell considerably and was below the average of the last 10 years. All but one of the female cases were in the age groups 15—35 years.

No significant incidence was noted in any occupation. Less than one-third of the men were miners.

For the first time, in this area, a large proportion of the cases were women in employment—eight were factory workers and one a shop assistant.

The death rate was considerably higher than normal, due chiefly, to the rapid course of the disease in a number of the new cases—twelve of whom succumbed within a short period of notification.

Three cases of Meningitis accounted for the deaths in the Non-Pulmonary cases.

On Register	Males		Females		Total
	P.	N.P.	P.	N.P.	
31/12/45 ..	126	45	136	37	344
31/12/44 ..	131	44	139	33	347

Six cases were removed from the Register having been notified as recovered.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1945.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of cases notified.													Total cases notified in—						
	Age Groups.																			
	TOTAL	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and Over	East Ward	West Ward	Huthwaite Ward	Skegby Ward	Total cases re-moved to Hosp.	Deaths	
Scarlet Fever	..	*159	0	0	10	10	9	60	36	23	9	2	0	0	81	45	13	20	55	0
Diphtheria	..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Cerebro-Spinal-Fever	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	
Pneumonia	..	19	0	0	2	0	2	4	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	11	1	2	0	1
Erysipelas	..	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	3	0	1	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Measles	..	697	25	78	107	89	101	277	14	5	1	0	0	0	292	242	22	141	2	3
Whooping Cough	..	15	2	2	2	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	4	0	0
Malaria	..	=1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Dysentery	..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0

\*Includes 2 Non-Civilian Cases.  
= Non-Civilian.

